APPLE BLOSSOMS

- The orchard grass is sunshine barred, And starry-white upon the sward The pretty daisies lie; I rest beneath a mossy tree, And through its waving branches see The sapphire of the sky.
- I feel the balmy breeze of May Soft blowing down the grassy way, And in the boughs above The little birds break into song, And praise in thrilling strains, and str Spring's haleyon days of love.
- The apple blossoms fall around, And fleck the daisy-checkered gr As breezes softly blow; I stretch a lazy hand aloft, And grasp a cluster silken-soft, Like rosy-tinted snow.
- I look at every tender leaf, And marvel why a life so brief To such sweet things is given: Why not for them a longer space To blossom gayly in their place, Beneath the summer heaven?
- Why not for them a longer time To feel the sun at morning prime, To see the moon at night? To quiver by soft breezes stirred; To listen when God's morning bird Sings heavenward his delight?
- Ah me, my heart! it must be so, The blossom drops that fruit may grow; The sweetness of the flower Dies early on the vernal breeze, That autumn-time may bless the trees With gold and crimson flower.
- Ah me, my heart! so must thou see The flowery hopes that gladden thee In this thy merming prime, Fade in the fair place where they grow, Drop round thee swiftly like the snow Of apple-blossom time.
- But if they leave thee good and true, And pure as when they blossomed ne Then gladly let them go; Where now these fairy blossoms be, In God's good time thine eyes shall s Thy life's fair harvest glow! ne eyes shall see - All the Year Round.

LOW. FLAT LAND.

There was a man, and his name was Brown And he lived about a mile-and-half from town; And this here feller he was awfully down In mouth, for his crap wuz liken for to drown, Becuz his 80 was a low flat land.

His very midriff it aked and pained As he noticed how the weather rained ar rained;
And his dratted 80 it couldn't be drained;
And his corn wuz yaller, and the weeds they And the tadpoles threatened for to take tha

If a cloud came up as big as a gourd, Why, that was enuff, and it ripped and roared as if all the water that ever wuz stored Since the days of Noah had suddenly poured On that miserable 80 of low, flat land.

The weather buro it wux all in a muss, And, instid of gitting better, the weather go And, instid of gitting better, the weather got wuss;

And from lowed he wouldn't raise nuthin but pus—

it is in all respects nevertheless true. She used sometimes to play the piano in these trances, and although when Ley, and he didn't do nuthin but cuss
And mope round the edge of that low, flat

sis Brown she usen for to smile, e sed she thought it wan't with while uman for to let their temper spile, trovidence wanted for to moisten the And drip a little water on that low, flat land. And so, while Brown he poked and slumped, His wife she wan't a partikle stumpt; And into the weeds this woman she jumped, And all summer long she fairly humped Herself to make a crop on that low, flat land.

And, when the corn-gatherin' time came round, Instead of the crap all gittin' drowned, Thar wuz 60 to the aker on that low, flat Thur was 60 to the aker on that low, flat ground;
And Brown sed he reckoned as how he found It was more in the woman than it was in the land.

-Monmouth (Ill.) Review.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.

About 30 years ago I was finishing my ucation in a French pension, where ere was three other English girls mostly qualifying themselves for teaching French. I was the oldest of the set, and en about 17, and was beginning to think with joy of getting home and away from French fare and fashions. One day, to my surprise, there came a summons from Madame, and it was with dation that I obeyed it; but I

some trepidation that I obeyed it; but I need not have feared.

"My dear," she said, looking at a letter in her hand, "I hear to-day that I am to expect a young lady named Lilian Church, one of your countrywomen, not actually as a scholar, but as a board-three halo will join in some of your ugh she will join in some of your s. She is 18, and is betrothed but her doctor judges well that in the mean time she should have a perfect change of scene. To you, as the eldest. change of scene. To you, as the eldest, I must look to show her what kindness you can, for I must tell you there are peculiarities about her, and you must

Here was a piece of excitement for us the midst of the usual school-life monotony. It may be imagined how we four girls discussed the matter, and wendered what there was peculiar in our new school-fellow. We shared a com-mon bedroom, where we expected to have another bed introduced, as there was ample space. What, on the contra-ry, was our surprise to find that Miss Church was to have a small separate om opposite ours; and, to our r surprise, a workman made his rance, who put strong iron bars e windows and a padlock on the or. Here was romance, indeed. Evently Miss Church must have made an tempt to elope; nothing else could actuant for such strict surveillance.

We could scarcely settle down to any thing the day she was expected, and awaited her appearance with the great-est eagerness. One of the girls, Frances est eagerness. One of the girls, Frances Grey, had just reported to us that the gentleman who had come with Miss Church had driven away, when a mes-sage came to say Madame wanted us all. As we entered the room all our eight eyes turned to the new-comer before Madame had time to introduce us and

Madame had time to introduce us and hand her over to our care.

She was perfectly different from what we had expected, bearing not a trace of English birth about her. She was very fully developed, and of medium height, with a face rather broad, but with handstures. Her hair, of which she had great masses, was jet black, and she had large dark eyes, with a most pecu-liar and weird expression. In short, it was a thoroughly Italian face; and we found out afterward that Mr. Church, her so-called uncle and guardian, had picked her up in Italy. He was struck with the nictures up hearty of the child with the picturesque beauty of the child who was playing on a doorstep; and as-certaining that she was a foundling, and

After a few commonplace sentences had passed, Madame asked me if I would go and assist Miss Church to arrange her things; which I accordingly did, she in the meantime sitting by and looking on. We were thus occupied, when looking at her, I saw her face suddenly assume the most curious expression; all light seemed to have died out of her eyes; her form became somewhat rigid, and she began speaking in a low tone, but rapidly and fluently, in French. I was much alarmed; but at that moment ne entered to see how we were getting on. On eatening sign.

somnambulist, and falls into these trances at times. I suppose she has the dread of us foreigners on her mind. Whatever you do, do not rouse her; it night be fatal." "But, Madame, her eyes are open."

"Yes, my dear; they always are in. such a case."

And then Madame, thinking it best to

et me know the real state of the case, though warning me not to let Lilian know about it, told me the circumstances under which the young girl was sent to

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

which disappeared were of no great value, and all belonged to Miss Church

acific Bailroad Lands, Not Disposed Of Within Three Years After the Comple-tion of the Boad, Are Subject to Prevalue, and all belonged to Miss Church—pin-cushions, brushes, articles of clothing; but though safe at night, in the morning no trace was to be found of them. At last the mystery was solved. Miss Church, who slept at the top of the house, had a friend a few doors off who slept on the same floor. One night this first own the same floor. One night this first own to be supplied at her of the house, had a friend a few doors off who slept on the same floor. One night this first own to be dead to be supplied at her of the supplied at her of the supplied at her of the house; but how she had escaped death no one knew. Of course, after this her window was secured, and she was wardled; and it was discovered that she had herself got rid of her things burying them in the Sarah of the supplied at the top of the house, it is a supplied to the defendent of the supplied of the house, it is a supplied to the supplied that the property of the supplied to the supplied of the house, it is a supplied to the supp -pin-cushions, brushes, articles of clothing; but though safe at night, in WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28 .- In the Dudymott case Secretary Schurz decided that the Pacific Railroad lands may be prethe morning no trace was to be found of them. At last the mystery was solved.

drawing powers when asleep. I have still a portrait of herself done in one of those trances, and one night she drew in crayons on her door an exquisite fig-

her waking moments.

One night she was much provoked at be considered that said mans are published, in a general or special sense, can not, in my opinion, affect the jurisdiction of the Land-office in making sale and disposal of the appearance of a bonnet sent by her milliner, as far too small for the fashion of those days. When she woke the next day she found she had got up in her sleep and altered the bonnet most skillfully by letting in some cardboard covered with black silk.

It was quite a common thing for her to go to bed with her masses of raven black hair down her back and to find it most elaborately platted on waking up in the morning; and I have also known her to alter articles of wearing apparel in her sleep. She also seemed to have a gift of second-sight. In one of those trances she was noticed to be in very low spirits, and at last burst into tears. On being asked the cause of her tears, she said she could see her betrothed in

confess, without success. Whether she was more correct in regard to herself, I do not know. She foretold that she would be killed by a fall from her horse at the age of 30. But it seemed unlikely she would live to that age if her somnambulism continued, as after these

ing consequent pressure. She may be said to have had a brain for waking said to have had a brain for waking purposes, and one that acted when she was asleep. What one brain knew, the other did not. Evidently the sleeping brain was the cleverest. The waking brain lacked intelligence. While the sleeping brain was active, she was in a state of somnambulism, and could do things that could not possibly have been attempted in her waking moments. Her condition was, of course, unnatural; it was diseased—very curious and unhealthy. The cleverest doctors in Paris who were consulted could do nothing for her.

What became of this extraordinary girl after she left school I do not know.

girl after she left school I do not know. I quite lost sight of her, and have done it especially exhibits to perfection; she wore it in a coronet over her head in a style peculiar to herself. The picture has, however, a disagreeable impression upon those who look at it, from the fact that the eyes seem to follow you wher-

ever you go.
For ourselves at school, I can not say whether we felt most fear of our unusu-al school-fellow or most curiosty about her, a curiosity which we were always able to gratify in her sleep. She was conscious herself that she often said things in these trances which she would not have said when awake, and used to beg us not to repeat to her any of the things she had said to us, which, however, our natural sense of honor would have forbidden us from doing; nor, indeed, did we take any unfair advantage of her peculiarity, only when she was inclined to talk in her sleep we were content to listen, and to gather some portion of her unusual history.—Cham-

bers's Journal. THE healthy growth of the baby is dependent upon its freedom from the pernicious effects of opium. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the fortunate schoolfellows which it is not and washes its hands of all responsibest remedy known for the diseases of early childhood. easy to estimate, and must greatly aid bility in the matter,—Burlington Hawk- of these defective sheets, found in a Secretary Borie.

-When low shoes are worn out of match the dress.

nnet ornaments. -The ulster of the elegante this sumway.

jurisdiction of the Land Office, like other lands. By the terms of the grant by which said lands, or proceeds which shall arise from the sale thereof, inwred to said company, it is provided that lands remaining unsold as the expiration of three years from the time when the entire road was completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands, at a price not exceeding 1.25 per acre. In other words, that said lands shall revert to the public domain for sale and disposal for said company, under the pre-emption laws of the United States, and whether it be considered that said lands are public lands, in a general or special sense, can not,

ne. lecision concludes with directions to The decision concludes with directions to local officers for its enforcement, and says: "In making returns of moneys arising from the sale of said lands, local officers should be instructed to keep a separate account of lands sold and money received therefore on account of said company, in order that the same may be passed to its credit. In this case, inasmuch as it does not satisfactorily appear whether lands applied for had been sold by the company at the time Mr. Dudymott filed his declaratory state-ment, the Commissioner of the Land Office ment, the Commissioner of the Land Office will instruct local officers to call upon said company for a statement showing whether said lands had been sold by it at that time, and if it refuse or neglect to furnish such a statement within thirty days after the service of said notice that they order a hearing to determine that fact."

The Datch "Best Room."

Shortly after came a letter from her guardian with such accounts of the young man's behavior with the girl of whom Lilian had been jealous, that the engagement was broken off.

She told most of our fortune in her sleep; but in my case I am hounder. She told most of our fortune in her sleep; but in my case, I am bound to confess, without success. Whether she nambulism continued, as after these trances she often had the most fearful sort of worship; it is the residence of illness, both heart and brain being affected by them. One of the worst of these came on after a trance she had mistress and the maid, if one does not fallen inte at church; she walked, still show the same veneration to their floor asleep, out with us afterward, but unluckily woke in the Champs Elysees, must first rub their feet upon a mat at and was so terrified that it was with dif- the door, and be sure not to spit were ficulty we got her home. When at they in danger of being choked, unless length we did so, she had a terrible ill-they find a fittle basket of sand laid ness, from which she was scarcely expected to recover. She had the best physicians in Paris, and they one and all declared hers to be the most wonderful case of somnambulism heard of in the present generation, with one exception—that of a young man, the particulars of whose story, however, I do not know.

The discase (for such it mally weak) not know.

The disease (for such it really was) give their masters leave to enter their sanctuaries, and therein to receive company; but the very next day, this place, which in the language of the country is pany; but the very next day, this place, which in the language of the country is called Besse-Kamer (i.e., the best room), is washed and purified, as our churches are after they have been profaned."-Newcastle (Eng.) Courant.

Houses Twelve Stories High.

In the West End of London, in neighborhood known as Queen Anne's Gate, a banker named Hankey has built some enormous "mansions" overlook-ing St. James's Park, and not far from the Metropolitan Railway Station of that name. The houses are the highest in England--12 stories--perhaps the highest in the world. They are let in flats, upon a new associated principle; and Mr. Hankey has chosen for his own I quite lost sight of her, and have done so for a quarter of a century. But still her portrait often reminds me of her. It is in water colors, somewhat coarsely but cleverly drawn, and gives a good idea of her. Her massive braids of hair it especially exhibits to perfection; she that Mr. Hankey is building a second block of houses 12 stories high. The tenants are chiefly bachelors, whose suites contain a bedroom and sitting-room; but there are also family suites of ten rooms. Elevators, of course, travel to each story, and electric bells and speaking-tubes are in every room. There is a "wine-cellar" for each tenant; the male servants are in liveries; dress; and one quarterly payment cov-ers the expense of servants, taxes, gas, water, and indeed every ordinary item of housekeeping, even down to insur-ance of furniture.

-The Rev. E. W. Dale, of England, in his "Impressions of America," speaks a teaspoonful of iced tea will kill the with approval of the general practice of sending children to the public school instead of to private or parochial instimultiplied by scores. We have said instead of to private or parochial insti-tutions, and says: "The presence in the common schools of a large number of of the danger that lies in the tempting children accustomed to the refinements goblet of iced tea. If suffering and of a pleasant and even luxurious home, death ensue from its continued use, the

FASHION NOTES.

doors, the stockings must be dark or to

-Roman-pearl-beads and mother-ofearl ornaments are taking the lead for

mer is of India Pongee, with Carrick capes or cardinal collars. -Pleats down the front of princess dresses and kilt pleats in the back are seen daily on Fifth Avenue and Broad-

-Solid colored stockings, clocked or the sides, are worn by little girls and misses, in colors to match their dresses. -It is fashionable to put two fringes of different colors or two shades of the same color on beige or mastic-gray

—The cutaway jacket, long waistcoat, and kilt skirt, with scarf drapery around the hips, is the costume of the moment. -Plain princess polonaises are worn over fan-trained skirts, the train being oped to escape the sidewalk when worn

in the street. -Gray linen lawns, with white polks dots or small Japanese figures, or barred or striped with color, are in demand for suits for young ladies and misses in their teens.

-The most fashionable bonnets are of gray, ecru, and mastic or berge color-ed chip, with diadem fronts faced with black or dark velvet, edged with gold or rainbow tinsel braid, and have no face trimmings.

-The fronts of overdresses are made with three or five evenly laid folds; these draped fronts are worn in all materials and are drawn back under the box-plaiting forming the train, or under the pieces forming "revers" on the sides of the skirt. -Algerian striped goods are much

used as a trimming for summer dresses. Shawls of this kind, if of gay colors, can be utilized in this way. Bands are set down the front of the dress in vertical stripes, and vests are made of side plastrons on the front of the corsage

-An observer in London writes that the Grecian simplicity of hair-dressing is tyranically the vogue. At operas and at theaters, where bonnets and hats are prohibited, the hair of budding belle and bouncing dowager is alike free from rolls, puffs, wads, and frizzes. This makes a homely woman winning, and a pretty one demurely rascally to look

-No matter how fine and fashionable woman's attire is, she never appears well dressed when she looks as though her clothes hurt her. If her dress is so high and tight around the neck that it gives the impression it is choking her; if it is so tight and stiff about the waist that it looks as if it would explode like a torpedo if one should suddenly give it a little rip with a knife; if her hair is skinned back from her temples and up from her neck so that it appears as if pulling out by the roots; if her hat is ianted so far back on her head that i eems as though it must inevitably tumble off, then, though a woman be clad in silk and diamonds, she only makes a distressing impression on the beholder. Whatever is evidently uncomfortable in dress never looks pretty.

Reware of Iced Tea.

Singular enough, science has not ye ssailed iced tea. But it will not do to permit people to enjoy this cool, delightful beverage simply because its taste is grateful to the wearied system during this scorehing weather. We must do out duty, though science may shrink from it, and the people may cry out against you would live long and well, shun the cooling cup. We have not the space to devote to an extended discussion of the matter, and can only cite a few instances from a long series of experiments, which can not fail to carry conviction to the

most incredulous mind.
On June 10, of this year, John C.
Hempstead, of West Hill; began to drink
iced tea at dinner and supper. He kept up this practice for nearly three weeks, and one day, going down the Division Street steps, he slipped and fell, abrad-ing the skin on both legs, and running a sliver into the ball of his thumb so far that it made his teeth ache when he pulled it out. His clothes were also considerably torn. When he went home that evening he learned that his eldest boy had been whipped at school for sticking a pin as far through another boy as the head would let it go. He was warned to quit drinking iced-tea, but he persisted in the practice, and is now sleeping in the valley, between West and North Hill, where he lives, and says he never felt so well in his life, but may be

he lies about it.

Henry Esterfeldt, of Eighth Street, drank iced tea regularly every summer for tree years. He noticed that, after to Mr. Esterfeldt, who is now living in Kansas City, the father of eleven chil-dren, all of whom inherit their father's

A young woman who did plain sewing in this city, while employed in the fam-ily of Ralph Henderson, of Maple Street, became addicted during the summer to the use of iced tea. She soon ran a sewing-machine needle through her thumb. She refused to obey the warning, however, and in six weeks she was carried away. The man who carried her away married her first, and they are now liv-

ing in Sagetown.

Last week, at the beginning of the heated term, two eminent scientific gentlemen of Burlington took a strong, ealthy black-and-tan dog and immers him in a tub of pure cistern water, into which a weak solution of iced tea had been poured. They held the dog's head under the water fifteeen minutes, although he struggled violently; thus showing the natural and instinctive aversion to a substance which intelligent human beings him in a tub of pure cistern water, into blindly and eagerly drink, and when the gentlemen took him out of the tub he was quite dead. If a teacupful of iced tea in a tub full of water will kill a

Last summer, a lumber puller in the employ of F. T. Parsons & Co., of this city, declared that he could live on iced Before he had time to go up to his boarding-house, however, he fell off the raft upon which he was at work, and A single drop of iced tea poured upon

the tongue of a living rattlesnake will produce the most startling effect, instantly causing the man who administers it to fly for his life, and his life will be in imminent danger, unless he dis-tances the snake before the first turn. Eleven grains of strychnine mixed in

Hawkeye feels that it has done its duty

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Tomato Catsup .- bushel of toma toes, add 4 ounce ground cloves, 4 ounce ground ginger, half the quantity of cayenne and a small teacup of salt; let it boil two-thirds away and bottle.

Currant Soy .- 5 pounds of stemme currants, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 1 pint of best cider vinegar, 1 tablespoon-ful of black pepper, and 2 tablespoon-fuls of salt. Simmer together 3 hours, but be careful not to let it burn. Delicious to be eaten with meats.

To Pickle Green Tomatoes .- Slice peck of green tomatoes, 1 gallon of vine-gar, 6 tablespoonfuls of whole cloves, 4 of allspice, 2 of salt, 1 of mace and 1 of cavenne pepper; boil the vinegar and spices together 10 minutes; put in the sible is saved in the horse stable. I like cold put in jars.

saucepan with 4 sliced onions, a little littered with it. All liquids are absorb-parsley, thyme, 1 clove, and 4 pound of ed by the sawdust, and, being mixed with butter; set the saucepan on the fire, stir-ring occasionally, for 1 of an hour; valuable manure. It will heat quickly strain the sauce through a hair sieve and serve with beef-steak

To Can Peaches .- Procure the largest, finest and ripest fruit. Use granulated sugar in proportion of a pound of sugar to 1 pound of fruit. Make the sirup of i teacupful of water to i pound of sugar. Let it come to a boil and skim. Have your peaches pared with a silver-plated fruit-knife, and throw them into clear cold water, in a wooden or earthen ves-sel. Boil the fruit in the sirup until it is so tender that you can put a broom straw through it, then skim it from the sirup with a skimmer and place in the cans until they are quite full. Fill up with the boiling sirup and immediatel screw on the tops as tightly as possible You will find you will have to screw them on again and again. Look at every jar for 2 or 3 days after canning to see if it is air-tight. If your store closet is not quite dark wrap your cans

around with brown wrapping paper. Light injures all fruit—it must be kept To Preserve Melon Rinds .- Cut off all the green, thick rind, take the white part and cut it in shapes or strips; boil in clear water until tender, with a tea-spoonful of soda, and a dozen peachleaves to every a gallon; then take out the rinds and soak them in alum water I hour; afterwards boil gently in gin-ger tea 1 hour; make a sirup of equal weight of the sugar and rinds. Put it in a porcelain kettle with sufficient water to cover the sugar; put in it whilst cold

the beaten white of an egg to clarify it; let it boil and remove the scum that rises (a good plan is to strain the sirup), rinse the kettle out and return it to boil up; put the rinds in and some gingerroot tied in muslin, let it boil up; the pieces out on a flat dish to cool, and when cold put it in the sirup again to cool until soft. Keep it in a large earthen bowl two days, then pour off the sirup, add the juice of a lemon or tablespoonful of extract; boil it up and pour hot over the rind. Put it in your jars. Brandy Peaches .- Put into a broad

shallow preserving-pan 5 pounds of broken loaf-sugar, with just enough water to keep from scorching. Let it melt slowly, and then come to a boil. In the meantime take 8 pounds of fine, ripe, freestone peaches, as nearly of a size as possible. With a clean flannel rub off the down (but it is well while doing so to tie a handkerchief around the throat, as, with many people, the floating down irritates the skin of the neck to a painful extent). Now prick each peach to the stone in several places with a silver fork. When the sirup is clear amber or pinky bue, according to capital for this. Now boil the other 4 add to your sirup 2 quarts of the best old rye whisky, and 1 quart of the best high wines, boil brisk for 10 minutes and then pour hot over the peaches. If any thing is left over, keep it in a pitch-er, for next day the peaches will have absorbed so much that the jars will need filling up. When cold, cover closely, and put in a cool place, and you can not be at a loss for any extemporary dessert all the year round-espe cially if you have cream to pour over the peaches when brought to the table.

FARM TOPICS.

Produce the Best. We believe these three words embody the secret of success in all indus-tries, and most of all in agriculture, as this is, par excellence, the productive for tree years. He noticed that, after drinking it about two months, his boots began to run over at the heel. He persisted, and one Sunday afternoon, while he was out driving, his horse ran away price if it is of the first quality. Pursual driving the was out driving his horse ran away price if it is of the first quality. he was out driving, his horse ran away and smashed \$17 out of a borrowed buggy. He paid the money, but neglected the warning. He went on drinking iced tea, and in less than six weeks some one poisoned his dog. These statements can all be verified by writing to Mr. Esterfeldt, who is now living in buss a barrel of low-grade flour even buys a barrel of low-grade flour, even though it is offered at \$4 or \$5, and twice this amount is offered for the first quality. He knows it is better economy to get the best. Poor butter can with difficulty be disposed of at any price this summer, and the medium qualities sell at very low rates, but the gilt-edged article is in brisk demand and at re-

munerative prices. Merchants and manufacturers are generally keen enough to understand this principle, and hence the competition among them to get up a reputation for manufacturing and keeping the best goods. We have known a country mer-chant in a small town who had such a sharp nose for teas, and was so shewd a purchaser of this line of goods, that his reputation spread far and wide, and he received orders for tea from distant States. In these days of stagna-tion of trade there are a few manufacturers who keep right along producing to the extent of their capacity, and if we examine the reason of this we shall find that they are producing a line of first quality goods. It makes no difference whether the products come from the loom or the loam, the best are always in demand. The butchers tell us that dog, think for yourselves what must be they have no difficulty in selling good the effect of a strong, undiluted cup of this decoction upon the system of a weak woman.

For a Fit of Ambition.—Go to the church-yard and read the gravestones. They will tell you the end of man at his they say, are made on the 3 and 4-year-best estate. "For what is your life? old fat Durham steers, for which they pay high prices, and when they get a heap 2-year old on their hands, to use their expressive phrase, "we are gener-

ally stuck." The principal runs through all trade and all production, and we wish farmers understood it as well as the facturers do. We happen to live in the midst of a large paper-producing com-munity, and as we go into the "sol," the large, light room of a paper-mill, in which the sorting is done, we notice girls standing at benches with piles of by the same machinery, but the keen, practiced eye of the sorter detects a speck on this sheet, some little blemish on another, and a thin place on a third, tensions as an artist. There are a num- H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. and these sheets are classed according- ber of paintings from his brush in ex-

ream of their best, would damage their reputation as manufacturers, and that they would prefer to make over their imperfect paper, or give it away, rather than allow it to be sold with their No. 1 goods. This is the true principle, and we wish it could be adopted by all producers .- Alexander Hyde, in the New Vork Times.

The Most Successful Farmer.

The most successful farmer is the one who knows how to save and wisely apply every thing about his premises, the shape of manure. After having ex-hausted every resource of his own, the fertilizers-if he should need them. In natoes and let all boil hour; when to have this stable nice and clean. I matoes into quarters and put them in a saucepan with 4 sliced onions, a little parsley, thyme, 1 clove and 1 saucepan with 4 sliced onions, a little and become "fire-fanged" if allowed to accumulate too long a time. My plan has been to haul and spread it almost as fast as made on whatever field I was pasturing or intending to plow for some crop. My method with cattle is differ-In winter I keep them all stabled, and have a constant supply of litter un-der them sufficient to keep them clean

and dry. Whenever the accumulation of manure gets too large I haul it away, spreading it immediately. In the day-time I let the stock run to a straw-stack in the barn-yard, which is small in com-pass and supplied with a pump for watering. In the spring I pile all the accumulations of the farm-yard in a compact heap and let it remain until after harvest, by which time it will be thoroughly fermented and decayed. If there should be any dry straw remaining in the stack, I see that it is thoroughly mingled with the debris of the heap, so that it may be decom-posed. I usually have a mowing-field which I intend to put in corn the next season. As soon as this is mowed, I spread on all the manure from the barnyard; I then pasture the field, and coninue hauling manure upon it during the fall and winter, until it is covered. I have a trough which conducts all the waste-water from the kitchen and washhouse to a receptacle prepared to re-ceive it immediately behind the privy. Here I have a large heap of sawdust, leaves, muck, etc. Each day the con-tents of this receptacle are poured over this heap, with a long-handled dipper. Settled in the ground under the privy is a tight box; every few days the wastewater is turned into this, and then the contents poured over the compost heap. A thick layer of saw-dust is spread in the hen-house, from time to time, thus keeping it neat and also diluting the drop pings of the poultry until it becomes a most valuable manure, and is easy to spread and handle .- Timothy Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

Our New Way of Butter-Making.

From an English butter-maker, re-cently from the "Mother Country," we have learned some new ideas in regard to butter-making, and, after experimenting under the new plan some two months or more, we feel confident to say the new plan is worth a fair trial by any one keeping from one to three cows, for a summer dairy, as we are confident butter made after this plan has a sweeter flavor and will keep longer than when made after the old plan. The method as practiced of late s as follows:

boiling drop in 4 pounds of peaches, which will be enough in the pan. Boil stocky and carefully, turning them occasionally, till they are tender and of a best transition of the transition of the pan containing the milk over hot water and the pan containing the milk over the pan containing the mil After the milk has stood 12 hours, heat. Then it is set away their kind. Then take out carefully and 12 or 18 hours longer before skimming. lay in wide-mouthed glass jars till the jars are two-thirds full. Prune jars are cream only needs a little stirring. A least, our butter comes in from one pounds of peaches in like manner, in the same sirup, adding, if you fear it is getting too thick, a cupful of water. When done put them also in jars. Now three minutes. I stir the cream in pounds of milk per milking we make one and a half pounds of butter per day, on an average. The cream should be taken off with as little milk as possible dipped with it; as then the cream keeps sweet and pure for a greater length of time, also causing the butter to come sooner when stirred. There will be but little buttermilk-sometimes only what can be rinsed out with water.

We find that butter made from this "cooked cream," as it is termed in England, can be washed without injury. In fact it requires washing to perfect its quality. We use the Ashton salt, and find it the best we have ever experimented with in the dairy. We work the butter twice before packing in crocks for our summer use. After testing this plan for the past two months, we find its merits will certainly induce us to continue in its practice wrill the feature closes. ue in its practice until the factory closes. After that our stock of milk will be so

increased that to follow this method longer would hardly seem practicable.

It is a matter that might pay investigation, to find whether it would pay to get vats sufficient in size to hold each milking of the dairy, and have them so constructed as to be heated at will; then, when the milk had stood twelve hours, bring it to scalding heat—say 190 de-grees—treating as heretofore. The but-ter made after the manner herein de-The butscribed has a different taste from that made from raw cream; but with usage the taste is soon educated to prefer butter made from the cooked cream.-Ohio Rev. O. T. Walker Says:

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR FITS. .

For a Fit of Passion.—Walk out in the open air. You may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton. "Be not hasty in thy spirit to be angry, for anger resteth in the bosom of fools."

For a Fit of Idleness.—Count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a man. "Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger." For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly.

Go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced

Who makes his bread of briar and thorn Must be content to lie forlorn. "Wherefore do ye spend money for hat which is not bread? and your labor for

that which satisfieth not?" It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away."

"Pride goeth before destruction and a

haughty spirit before a fall." For a Fit of Repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, the afflicted, and the deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your light afflic-tions. "Wherefore doth a living man

complain ?" For a Fit of Envy .- Go and see how many who keep their carriages are afpaper before them, which they examine, sheet by sheet, with great dexterity, making at least three grades, perfect, medium, and poor, and sometimes grading it still more closely. The paper is all made of the same stock and the time of the flesh. Envy is the rottenness of the lones." flicted with rheumatism, gout and dropness of the bones."

- General Grant once made some pre

-Of Eugenie, Mrs. Hooper writes in the Lippincott as follows: loaded with false yellow hair, a face covered with paint and powder, a mincing gait and the airs and graces of an antiquated coquette—such to-day is she who was once the world's wonder for her loveliness and grace, a be-wigged Mrs. Skewton succeeding to the dazzling vision that swerved the calculating policy of Napoleon III. and won his callous heart, and that still smiles upon us from the canvas of Winterhalter.

WILLIAM came running into the house the other day and asked eagerly: "Where does charity begin?" "At home," was replied, "in the words of the proverb." "Not by a good deal," rejoined the boy; "it begins at sea (C).

A Troy man lost a canal-boat, and s local paper suggests that some Syra-cuse girl took it for a slipper.

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